

"OAK HALL,"
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST
FASHIONABLE CLOTH AND CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED
STATES.—IN THE UNITED
NOS. 32, 34, 36 & 38 Ann street,
BOSTON.
Opposite MERCHANTS' ROW.

The Proprietor, G. W. SIMMONS is receiving, for
arrival at his Dock and Packet Ship, from Eng-
land and France, his supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which would invite you, before purchasing elsewhere, to call
and examine for yourselves.

SIMMONS' OAK HALL,

32, 34, 36 & 38 ANN STREET, BOSTON.
For you Done, ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR COATS,
PANTS, and VESTS, and furnishing articles of every
DESCRIPTION, which he is ready to supply, and
gentlemen's Garments, in fashionable taste, and
articles of every kind.

Oct. 21.

REMOVAL.

AAAC CUSHING, MERCHANT TAILOR, has re-
moved to No. 32, 34, 36 & 38 ANN STREET, BOSTON,
where may be found a general assortment, (200)
DISTINCTIVE, NEW CATCHES, & CLOTHING, intended, in
any time and style of dress, equal to any in the country,
and so reasonable so to trial, the money will be returned

on the purchase.

B.—Old Pictures taken in exchange for new.

Mrs. A. C. Cushing, GEORGE H. DAVIS,
HENRY ALLEN. Jr.

Jan. 2.

PIANO FORTES.

HALL, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 303 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,
CONTINUE to manufacture, MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD,
AND WALNUT PIANO FORTES, SOME
OF ENTIRE NEW CATCHES, & CLOTHING, intended, in
any time and style of dress, equal to any in the country,
and so reasonable so to trial, the money will be returned

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LITCH & WHIPPLE,

Ague-Rootype Miniature Rooms,
No. 37 Washington Street, BOSTON.
Messrs. L. & W. are agents for the
Vogelius German dresses, and
other articles of German manufacture,
and are enabled to take packages five or six times
as many as any other house in the city, and
at a single price. Messrs. L. & W. are agents for the
above apparatus, and believe those of smaller size,
are to be recommended.

Oct. 22.

COOK & COLE,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND MERCHANTS' ROW,
Opposite FRANKLIN HOUSE,
RUSSELL COOK,
JOSEPH O. COLE, Jr.

BOSTON.

Jan. 2.

A. R. CAMPBELL'S

TEMPERANCE EATING HOUSE,
No. 5 WILSON'S LANE, BOSTON.
has served up all hours of the day.—Sunday excepted,
by

George H. Davis, Jr.

Jan. 2.

SETH GOLDSMITH,

BOOK-BINDER,
No. 37 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
All descriptions of Disease neatly executed. Costumes
fitted up and repaired. Maps and Prints
printed on paper, and Scrap Books and Portfolios
made to order. Binding done for Libraries, Book Institutions, Societies,
and other gentlemen.

Jan. 2.

Great English Remedy

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, AND CON-

STYLED, AND ONLY REMEDY FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA,

AND CONSTITUTION, IS THE HUNGARIAN BALM OF LIES,

now sold by Dr. J. P. SMITH, Boston, Eng-

land, and introduced into the United States under

the superintendence of the inventor.

For a full account of the properties, in the case of

monetary diseases, warrants the American agent in solic-

iting information from the inventor, who is now in the

United States.

—The Hungarien Balsam has cured and will cure,

most diseases, and especially those of the lungs, and

standard medicines, of known and established effi-

acy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with

with this Remedy, not only to combat the

consumptive tendency of the climate, but also to

aservative medicine in all cases of Coughs, Asthma,

and Consumption, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

It is now in great demand, and has been given up by

most distinguished Physicians, and recommended

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BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1845.

CHRIST AND THE EARLY CHRISTIANS

In conflict with the civil authorities.

The Union Missionary for April is an article on "Primitive Christianity and civil authorities, and Gentile oppressions," by the Rev. A. A. Phelps, which presents, in the author's clear and compact style, some views which are not current, and which we wish to bring to the notice of our readers. The article in question is thus divided: The primitive conflict, etc.—The circumstances of the primitive conflict.—The conflict begun.—The conflict with civil authorities.—Christ the first victim.—The disciple's legacy.—The primitive assault upon oppression.

Under the first head the author shows, that among the apostles and first Christians, the idea of Christ's supremacy was eminently and distinctively that of practical, every day life—a practicality which carried it to all authorities, relations, claims, interests, and conduct on earth! "We were not to suppose that they most scrupulously allowed all interference in civil affairs, all violation of civil law, and all conflict with civil authorities. No mistake can be greater." Further on the author adds—*"Their whole being and worship was in violation of, and in opposition to, not the prevailing customs and habits of social life alone, but equally of the existing ecclesiastical and civil law."* And through long years of persecution, and fierce baptisms of blood, their whole daily life was an heroic martyr conflict, not with individual and social depravity, interest, ignorance, passion and vice, but equally, and as the chief source of their suffering, chivalry, with the existing ecclesiastical and civil authorities.

The circumstances of the primitive conflict are next shown. The leading fact here is, that under the Roman government, which extended to almost all lands, various religions were allowed, but no new religion could be introduced except by express consent of the civil authority. In opposition to this law Christianity appears—the perfect and uncompromising antagonism of all the existing religions. A *"conflict begun"* was the natural consequence, a conflict not only with social corruption and religious delusion, but with *"civil authorities."* The Christian was a new religion—an unlawful religion—it set up another king than Caesar, and claimed for its author absolute supremacy over all earthly gods, and over all civil authorities that enthroned and authorized them, which *"was of course nothing less than sedition and constructive treason."* Hence, as is shown, the Christians were regarded as *"a lawless faction,* and their faith was characterized as the *"illecia fides,"*—the unlawful faith. Clement, a Christian father says,—*"From the first preaching of our doctrine, kings and tyrants, governors and presidents, with their whole train, and with the populace on their side, have endeavored to extirpate it, but it flourishes more and more."* In a word," says the author, *"Christianity was as much a crime and an outlaw, as in an direct and constant conflict with the civil authorities in the whole Roman empire, as puritans were in England and as abolition, proscript and lived out the life, would be at that hour in South Carolina. Every break it broached was in violation of the civil law, and every law it struck was in disidence of the civil authorities, though in upholding subjects to their inflicted penalties."*

"Christ the first victim," in the next topic, and the *"disciple's legacy,"* follow. Christ suffered as a malcontent for maintaining his civil supremacy, and his followers were dragged to prison and to death for teaching this and collateral doctrine. They were in conflict with, and suffered at the hands of the civil authorities. By them Paul was scourged and imprisoned on charge of teaching customs that were *"not lawful."* And it was from the bonds and in the endurance of the same conflict with the civil power at Rome, that he afterwards wrote to the Philippians, and with such sweet and winning appeal, conjured them,—*"Be your conduct in civil relations, worthy of the gospel of Christ."*

The primitive assault upon oppression is stated and illustrated with peculiar force. After rejecting the idea that the preaching of the gospel can have nothing to do with slavery—an idea repugnant to all the preceding facts and reasoning, the author proceeds:—

"First, that in our view of our allegiance to the Kingdom in Zion, it is, in the judgment of this society, inexpedient for the executive board to employ brethren holding property in their fellow men, as minister in the field of their operations.

Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL of Georgia opposed the resolution. Dr. WAYLAND also opposed, on the ground that the South was not fully represented, and said he would have voted for the committee, and if it had been referred to the churches, and that others had been referred to the Board, there would be only 172 out over 900 churches. These were generally in favor of the dissolution of the society.

After some discussion, Rev. Dr. WELCH of Albany introduced the following resolution:—

*"And it is voted, wthdwn then did not the primitive fact assalit slaveholding specifically and by name? Many answers may be given. It is enough to silence the objection to return, Why did not the South wait until they had a more perfect, and infantic, and grandeur, and a score of other specific forms of social vice; and to insist that since it did not the immorality of these is of doubtful certainty, and that may therefore, on the one hand, be a sufficient argument against the constitution as will admit of the church and installed in the chair of state. But the line of the preceding argument furnishes at answer conclusive of all civil. Why did not the primitive fact assalit slaveholding specifically and by name? Answer—because in its onset upon all idol-worship, in general, it was, and was understood to make all other sins open to the same punishment. In the same manner, in its onset upon all oppression in general, it made a similar onset upon all oppression in particular. In assailing the generic, it assailed the specific—or what was generic, whenever and wherever it came in its way. And such onset, in both respects, it did make; in the latter no less distinctly and directly than in the former. 'There is there be,' the apostle says, that are called slaves, in heaven or in earth, as there be gods many and lords many, yea, to us there is but one God the Father, of whom are all things and we for him.' That was the first and most important consideration, uttered in the sight and hearing of all men, against all the gods in general and every god in particular of the prevailing Gentile delusions. And when the added specific emphasis, and to it the specific form, of the South; and the South, with all its sins, and with all its woes, not at the existence of civil or ecclesiastical or parental government as such, but at all the lordships and dominions of oppression, it destroyed all that were not an, from the king up to the lowest slave, despot on his plantation. It destroyed not only the slaves, but the relation of governor and governed; for that in itself is innocent, and, rightly administered, beneficial in its effect. But it did destroy, in respect to the master, all—relations and all operations that in their nature were those of the oppressor to the oppressed. So it destroyed not the relation of master and servant, of employer and employee, for that is innocent in itself; and the other as the operation of men that *'knew not the law.'* The South, in its operations, was originally contemplated by the society.*

"Secondly, That a committee be appointed to report to the Board, with the advice of the Board, in the best way, and at the earliest period of time, consistently with the preservation of the constitutional rights of all the members, and with the interests of the cause of the slaves, the propriety of suspending the operations of the missionary work of the society.

*"Thirdly, That in our opinion it is expedient that the members of this society, should, as far as possible, in their operations, and all operations that in their nature were those of the oppressor to the oppressed. So it destroyed not the relation of master and servant, of employer and employee, for that is innocent in itself; and the other as the operation of men that *'knew not the law.'* The South, in its operations, was originally contemplated by the society.*

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logical Seminary, Andover. VII. Remarks on the authenticity and genuineness of the Pentateuch, by Prof. B. B. Edwards. VIII. Notes on Biblical Geography, by Prof. E. Robinson, IX. Select literary intelligence.

The World's Religions as contrasted with ours. By Rev. C. Chapman, daughter of the Hon. S. S. Smith. For sale by Curtis' Tappan, 114 Washington street.

The author of these pages signs himself that he world is delusive and sin-stained, and that the way in which it may be obtained. A plan like this well executed, must of course make a good book, which the reader will find this to be. It is highly evangelical in its spirit, and is true to facts, as the observation of every Christian will attest.

UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—See Blanchard, Philadelphia, just published, a narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition, during the years 1838, '39, 40, & 41.

By Charles Wilkins, U. S. N. C. commander of the expedition. It is in five large imperial octavo volumes, with an atlas of large and extended maps. Price \$25. The publishers are also issuing the same work in a smaller and cheaper form, the usual octavo size, the full volume of which is cut, and for sale by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 30 Washington street. This edition contains precisely the same type, page and reading matter, as the one in imperial octavo. It has ten maps and three hundred wood engravings, and the whole is executed in a manner worthy of so great a work, and highly creditable to the publishers. The expedition, of which we here have a narrative, was the first, and indeed the only one ever fitted out by our country, for the purpose of discovery and science, and although attended with great difficulties, it has resulted in unlocking stores of knowledge which had hitherto been sealed, and in spreading before the world a mass of information of the highest interest to commerce and science, to say nothing of the incidental good which may spring from its propagation of the gospel. The field of exploration is well known, was the southern ocean, and Mr. Wilkins, commander, bears honorable testimony to the conduct of the missions where the squadron touched, and he trusts also that the expedition will compare advantageously with any other that has preceded it, in its moral and correct deportment.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER.—The No. for April contains the following articles:—*Unitarianism in Great Britain; Lays of the gospel; Barnes' views on the Old Testament; Political combinations; The American church and clergy; Interview with time; Cheap literature and the paper press; Translations from the German; Notices of recent publications.*

TRUE GODLINESS.—R. Carter, New York, has published:—*The life and power of true godliness, described in a series of discourses; by A. Leod, D. W., late of the Reformed Presbyterian church, New York; fourth edition. These containes ten number, and are doctrinal, evangelical, and discriminating. Dr. McLeod is settled in New York, 1801, and is remembered as the contemporary of Livingston, Mason, and Mellen and others. In talents he was equal to his distinguished associates, and his writings will not suffer from a comparison with theirs, or sale by Crocker & Brewster, 47 Washington street.*

Mrs. C. B. also has an "ENCYCLOPEDIA OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY," comprising such subjects as are most immediately connected with housekeeping, as the construction of domestic edifices, with the modes of warming, ventilating, and lighting them; a description of the various articles of furniture; the preparation of health; domestic medicines, &c.,—illustrated with nearly thousand engravings. It is publishing in small numbers by the Harpers, at 25 cents a number.

BOOKS OF THE AMERICAN S. S. UNION.—The American S. S. Union have for sale at their Depository, No. 9 Cornhill,

THE GREAT CHANGE, by Rev. J. A. James.

ELIJAH'S ALARM.

LIFE OF ALIENE.

These volumes contain each about 175 pages, stiff covers, at the low price of 12 1/2 cents.

Also, for sale as above, a series of tracts, 27 in number, for 6 1/4 cents.

THE APOCRYPHAL NEW TESTAMENT, containing all the gospels, epistles, and other pieces, not included in the New Testament by its compilers. Translated and now first collected into one volume. Sold by Redding & Co.—price 50 cents. We give the title of this book without commending it. It may be read by the curious, but not as presenting any claims to inspiration.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.—Saxon & Kettles

have published a small volume, entitled "Sketches from fragments of voyages and travels;" by Captain Basil Hall.

THE LOWELL OFFERING.—Messrs. Jordan & Co., the Boston agents, have the May No. of this original and very creditable little monthly. The issue in England of a volume of selections from its pages, is compliment enough to recommend it to the notice of American readers. The same issue have received No. 18 of Smith's Weekly Vol.

HARPER'S ILLUMINATED BIBLE.—No. 25, is for sale by Crocker & Brewster, 47 Washington St.

LITTLELL'S LIVING AGE.—No. 32, has been received, which we suppose just completed a year since the publication was commenced. This number contains a very interesting article, entitled "Letters and Correspondence of the Earl of Matbury."

From our Correspondent.

NEW YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

NEW YORK CITY, May 6, 1845.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I will now forward you the account of the anniversary meeting of the benevolent societies assembled here the present

THE FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.—The sermon was delivered on Sabbath evening, by Rev. Leonard Bacon of New Haven, Connecticut.

His text was from John's gospel, chap. 21, 22. The subject of the discourse was "Christianity." Men were influenced in their minds by tradition and by true interpretation.

A Christian union consisted in unity of design, purpose. Christ's object was the redemption of the world. All who became his disciples were to be the work of redeeming men to him.

His glory was to be like his—the glory of humility, of suffering, and of final triumph. They were to be made perfect in Christ—not as mere teachers, but as "God manifested." The proofs of this unity upon the world were obvious.

That the world may know that God had sent Christ. The following propositions were advanced:

1. All who believe in Christ make body—one living spiritual unit. 2. The confirmation of this union must be spontaneous.

3. The advancement of this uniting principle, or the cause of speech-making. In this respect Rev. Mr. S. set a happy example to the reading of his report. It may be followed by others. I will observe the hint, and say no more about this meeting.

MONDAY EVENING.—THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD of Missions held an anniversary meeting.

Rev. Dr. Miller, president of the Board, offered prayer, after singing by the choir. The prayer was very appropriate, and followed by some happy remarks by the pastor. He alluded in a very feeling manner to the great number of converts who had perished during the last year, and the feeble efforts made in their behalf in comparison with what they should be. The Corresponding Secretary, Walter Lowrey, Esq., read the usual annual statement. Receipts for the year

of 1844 were \$10,000.

Mr. Lowrey said, "that the sum which they were convened was proof of it. The sum of the last had once more spoken to them, as they go forward."

The New York Black Society had its annual sermon also Sabbath evening. It was preached by the Rev. C. H. Read of the Pearl street church, directly to an audience auditory in the Broadway Tabernacle. The services were commenced by a brief portion of scripture read, and prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Thompson. A brief account was given of the doings of the society by S. H. Blatchford, Esq. It has been in operation 21 years—containing 175,000 Bibles and Testaments in 18 different languages—about receipts \$7,610—an increase of 5000 volumes of Bibles and Testaments during the year—\$507 all. Mr. R. Thompson gave a very succinct and elaborate history of the origin of the protestant and catholic versions of the Bible now in use. Wm. Wendell Phillips, Esq. of Boston, and many other speakers were present. Some lady speakers and some colored brethren. Mr. Phillips submitted a resolution to the effect that the only exodus for the slave population of the United States from their borders was through a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of the organization called Christian churches, the American Anti-Slavery Society rejected in the signs, and would co-operate in the production of both these most desirable events.

They do not drive business in holding meetings here quite so strongly as in Boston, anniversary week. Perhaps it is peculiar to the Yankees to think that they have a business tact not found in New York, except with those who have emigrated from the East.

W. M. C.

For the Boston Recorder.

NORFOLK COUNTY ABOLITION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Abolition Society was held at West Medway, April 29th. Rev. Dr. Ide, president of the society, in the chair. The services commenced by the singing of an original hymn, very appropriately prepared for the occasion. The singing was admirably performed by the whole congregation, as it always should be. Preached by the Rev. Mr. Darling of this city. An address of the annual report was read by Rev. J. Spaulding, one of the secretaries.

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W. M. C.

The steamship CALIFORNIA, for Liverpool, left her departure at 25 minutes after 2 o'clock on Thursday, May 1st. She has 68 passengers, of whom 24 are American.

INCENDIARIES.—Our city is infested with incendiaries at the present time, and the Mayor and Aldermen have offered a reward of \$300 for their detection. Fires have been unusually frequent for several days.

A large moccasin snake was killed, last Saturday evening, in Central wharf. It happened to have recently emerged from one of the vases in James river.

It is of a very deadly and venomous nature.—*Atlas.*

POST ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—The fire about 10 1/2 o'clock, on Saturday night, was in the carriage establishment of Messrs. Sheld & Son, in Broad street. It was undoubtedly set on fire by some incendiary who had set fire to the building, which was of wood, was destroyed; also a large quantity of carriages and wheels, and several coaches. Whole loss estimated at from \$2,500; insured for about \$300. *Times.*

At 10 o'clock, Tuesday night, might be due, it was delayed, to fire in the lower story, caused by Miss N. W. Wood, a widow, the most efficient obstacle in the way of its overthrow.

Rewarded. That the apathy of our citizens upon the subject of slavery is the greatest encouragement to the slaveholders to continue their inhumanity.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to get up a fund to reward the friends of every benevolent enterprise.

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Poetry.

For the Boston Recorder.

THE ORPHAN'S PLAINT.

BY OLIVER CRANE.

I love to stroll lone at the set of day,
To visit the spot where the loved ones lay,
And watch as the lingering shadows play
O'er my mother's grave.

I love, as the beams on the mountain stay,
To think that her guardian spirit may
With them on the sephers at evening stray
O'er my mother's grave.

I love yet to stay where my mother sleeps,
And goes on each star as it twinkling creeps,
Through that bending willow which lonely weeps
O'er my mother's grave.

I love to kneel down on the green turf there,
After the scene of my daily care,
And breathe to my Saviour at evening prayer
O'er my mother's grave.

I love to remember how oft she laid,
And knelt by her as with God she plead,
That I might be His when the clouds were spread
O'er my mother's grave.

I love there to think, though low slant the ground
She slumbers in death as a captive bound,
She'll slumber no more when the trumpet shall sound
O'er my mother's grave.

I love to think too, that the time is nigh,
When cold in the tomb though my dust shall lie,
I soon with my mother shall no more sigh
O'er my mother's grave.

West Bloomfield, N. J., April 14th, 1845.

THE LEVELLER.

"My mother died, and I sorrowed for her, because English had not a Country than that I should be subject to a shamed—polo—coffin."

"Tis humbling to our poor mortality,
To think that we must leave all fond delight,
All joys and friendship, all we know, and he
Lies in our bosom's love, intuned in night,
And slumbers where none dream, beneath the pall,—
Forgotten by all.

And yet to the soul child of poverty—
It matters nothing—let me die him not;
Yes; by his friendly portal he may die.

From the world's care, is down and he forgot,
Calm is that night of resting, sweet the bed
Where he reclines his head.

The grave, to him who fellowship with woes,
Is clothe in beauty: yes, the softest down
Is darkness that sound breaks not, save perchance
The touch of reptiles burrowing near our earth—
Which falls not on the dull regardless ear,
And causes us fear.

And O, within that chamber the cold frost
Of the unfriendly world is not: the year
Of proud ones comes not here:

And he that in his Maker puts his trust,
Fears not to die. Even in the dying hour,
When life's strings break, and drawns down the
He is as one superior to the power
(dust), Of Death. Intend on the opening tomb
He looks, and sees no gloom.

But ask, the haughty, affluent, and gay,
The pleasure-loving, bold and young—
The high—the blotted—shall the damp cold freeze
Wrap her fair limbs, and she be rudely hung,
A broken flower, from cherished ones away,
Given unto decay?

Forget it, lady!—seek out pleasure's bane;

Say to Prosperity, Be thy good's no!

And to the thought of sickness, death!—avant!

Now on my joys, unbidden guest, intrude,

Forget it at the root and brilliant hall,

And in the crowded hall.

Thou canst not always!—then thou shutt'st eyes

Upon the future in thy revelry;

But the unwelcome truth that thou must die,

In midnight's silence shall come over thee—

Ashen-faced, that woen is the shroud,

Alike, for low and proud.

W. B. T.

Miscellaneous.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF TOBACCO

FROM 1614 TO 1800.

Concluded.

While James I. was making these decrees, laws, and proclamations, and pro-curing no inconsiderable revenue from the importation and consumption of tobacco, it was continuing to press further into the recesses of Europe, going from marine countries to those which were inland. The English first caused the habit of smoking, in 1603, in their city of London. And the inhabitants eagerly adopted it. The same year a merchant, named Kingman, returned to the city of Strasbourg from Great Britain, where he had been on a trading voyage. He learned the use of tobacco during his absence, and introduced the custom among the inhabitants of the cathedral town.

In 1621 sixty more "maids of virtuous breeding, honest, and well recommended," came from London, Virginia, in order to furnish the inhabitants of the colony with desirable wives. They arrived safely, and gave so much satisfaction that the price of wife rose from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, the value of each pound being three shillings sterling, thus making the sum of £220 lbs., or about \$1000. A letter dated London, August 21st, of that year, addressed a remonstrance against the custom, to the House of Commons, that women should not be compelled to marry, and that they should be married to men of their own choice. Accordingly, almost, if not quite, the last remonstrance was made.

Another individual, who was considered in 1627 worth half a million dollars, has died since, leaving the estate insolvent.

Another individual, of credit equal to all his wants, and worth at one time \$12,000, and a Judge of the Court, died in our city hospital, and was buried at the public expense. I have seen him often preceding at public meetings.

I know a lady who 30 years ago, in

1628, while in England, was in the

August ceremony of the Mass.

This pontiff was Maffeo Barberini, the fourth Urban of the Holy See, and he demonstrated his execution of such ungodliness by publishing a bull of excommunication against all who should take snuff in church. This was about contemporaneous with his ordering the brass to be stripped from the roof of the venerable Pantheon—spared by the Gothic and Vandals—in order to adorn a altar, thus giving rise to the saying—

"Quod non fecerit Barberini, fecerit Barberini."

On the 29th of September Sir Edwin Sandys, as an officer to the many innumerable who had been placed upon the Virginia staple, induced the Commons to move, by a petition of grace, in relation to the "Proclamation concerning Tobacco." On the 29th of September Sir Edwin Sandys, as an officer to the many innumerable who had been placed upon the Virginia staple, induced the Commons to move, by a petition of grace, in relation to the "Proclamation concerning Tobacco."

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The same year a merchant, named Kingman, returned to the city of Strasbourg from Great Britain, where he had been on a trading voyage. He learned the use of tobacco during his absence, and introduced the custom among the inhabitants of the cathedral town.

He may be put with several householders that were until they can be provided with husbands. These were to be sent to every honorable lord and treasurer, the Earl of Southampton, and certain worthy gentlemen, who, taking into consideration that the plantation can never flourish till families are planted, and the respect of wires and children for their people on the soil, therefore having given the fair beginning; restraining of whose character, and every man's marriage, deme give me hundred and twenty pounds of best leaf tobacco for each of them. We desire that the marriage be free, according to nature, and we would not have those misdeeds deceived and married to servants, but only to such free men or tenants have means to maintain them. We pray you, therefore, to be fathers of them in their country, not forcing them to marry again, their wills."

During this year Lord Coke endorsed to rouse the House of Commons to a proper sense of the usurpations James had committed in his proclamations and decrees relating to tobacco, and showed that the mon-

arch had assumed powers of laying and collecting taxes which did not belong to him and which resided in the Parliament. In consequence of his representations, and the exertions of Sandys, Digges, and Farre, the king's acts were legalized by an act which was passed by the house, though it did not receive the royal assent. The infant body springs into existence, and, like a plant, it dies down to the decay of age, and returns to the dust from which it was formed. The mind runs a similar career in its onward progress, but not in its retrogression. Though the inroads of disease or the feeble-mindedness of sensibility may fetter its powers and obscure their brightness, yet the fact that intellect is frequently retained in its pristine purity, and that the body is still more robust than the mind, does not necessarily retrograde in old age. In one morning of advanced life, Johnson amused himself by composing a sonnet to his wife, whom he had died of his love. Although it is more difficult to write to the very young, when the grass is within reach of their first location, they would be unable to unite their efforts to render more their load in a fresh spot, and would adopt for their motto—United, we feed; divided, we starve.—Complete Farmer.

THE MIND IN ADVANCED LIFE.

Among other arguments for the civilization of the intellect, there is one to be drawn from the perpetual progress of the mind towards perfection, without a possibility of ever arriving at it. The infant body springs into existence, and, like a plant, it dies down to the decay of age, and returns to the dust from which it was formed. The mind runs a similar career in its onward progress, but not in its retrogression. Though the inroads of disease or the feeble-mindedness of sensibility may fetter its powers and obscure their brightness, yet the fact that intellect is frequently retained in its pristine purity, and that the body is still more robust than the mind, does not necessarily retrograde in old age. In one morning of advanced life, Johnson amused himself by composing a sonnet to his wife, whom he had died of his love. Although it is more difficult to write to the very young, when the grass is within reach of their first location, they would be unable to unite their efforts to render more their load in a fresh spot, and would adopt for their motto—United, we feed; divided, we starve.—Complete Farmer.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.—Prepare the following mixture to be applied as a coating for your corn in planting; two parts plaster, two parts ashes, and one part lime. Mix the ingredients together by moistening the ingredients with water, and stir your corn in the preparation till the grains are well coated. No worm will ever penetrate this armor, and the germination will be found much more rapid than without its use.

Mine Cultivator.

BOILING POTATOES.—Not one house-keeping soul is capable of boiling potatoes properly. Here is an Irish method, one of the best we know. Clean wash the potatoes and leave the skin on; then bring the water to a boil, and throw them in. As soon as boiled soft enough for a fork to be easily thrust through them, dash some cold water into the pot, let the potatoes remain two minutes, and then pour off the water. This removes all the raw starch, and the potatoes are now fit for eating. A covered dish is bad for potatoes, as it keeps them soft and watery.

UPS AND DOWNS.

Cist, an old gentleman from Cincinnati, published his "Advertiser" to the following version of this rhyme:

It is useful as well as interesting to notice the changes for the better or worse, which 10 or 15 years serve to operate in the community.

I know a business man on Main St. who was refused credit in 1830, for a store worth \$12. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1825 by a firm in New York, for a store worth \$100,000 at that time. This man is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1820, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1815, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1810, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1805, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1800, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1850, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1845, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1840, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1835, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1830, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1825, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1820, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1815, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1810, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1805, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1800, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1855, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1850, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1845, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1840, for a store worth \$100,000, and commands an annual income of \$10,000. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$100,000 at least. Every cent of his wealth made in Cincinnati during that period.

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